

Remarks & Arguments:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claim 56-62, 66-73, 77-83, 87,91,94,96, 100, 107, and 108 are rejected under U.S.C. 102 (e) as being anticipated by Walsh et al (US: 6,144,848).

Regarding claim 56, 78, 81, 91, and 94 Walsh et al teaches on item 110 Figure 1A, host server (Claimed “a central computer”). Walsh et al teach on Figure 3 – 6, a plurality of user devices (claimed “a plurality of remote data entry points”).

Walsh et al teach on figure 3 – 6, column 8 line 17 to column 26 line 1, a plurality of different modes of user devices.

Walsh et al teach on column 10 line 38 – 40, bar code information in a printed media (claimed “a method for storing instructions”). Walsh et al teach on column 10 line 37 – 62, the host computer processes bar code information (claim “ a method for processing instructions”) to provide requested information.

Walsh et al teach on column 7 line 35 – 38, encryption and authorization verification methods (claimed “determining instructions are authorized to be accepted and forwarded”). Also, the authorization determines whether the host server (claimed “a communication system located at a remote location) is able to accept instruction.

Walsh et al on column 35 line 18 – 20, the host server connects (claimed “relaying”) to the user to a source of additional product/sale or service information (claim “a specific device at the remote location”).

Regarding claims 57,58,60, 68, 69, 71, 72, 79, 80, 82, 83, 107, and 108 Walsh et al teach on column 7 line 3 – 16, DTMF command instructions are interpreted by applications. It is inherent the DTMF are received in orders.

Regarding claim 59, 62, 67, 70,73, and 96 all rejection as stated in claim 56 above apply.

Walsh et al teach on column 3 line 2, call progress monitor (claim “mean for monitoring a communication network”), and column 30 line 66-67, the host server monitor communication path for incoming calls. Walsh et al teach on column 35 line 18 – 20, the host server connects the user to a source of additional product/sales or service information. The host server determines the link between the host server and the device located at the remote site.

Regarding claim 66, 77, 87, and 100 Walsh et al teach on column 8 line 17 to column 9 line 18, DTMF signals are transmitted via modem and received by a CPU (reads on claimed “DTMF tones are converted and transmitted as electrical pulses”).

On the surface both Walsh et al.’s patent and the Applicant’s patent application appear to be similar; both involve a server at a remote location receiving information from an input terminal. However, a detail look at the two patents clearly reveals two separate and distinct inventions. Walsh et al’s patent according the above court definitions dose not anticipates the Applicant’s invention. The proffered analysis summarized in Table 1 shows that 35 USC 102 should not be applied in this situation; Walsh et al and the Applicant’s invention are very different from one another.

The determinant steps of the Applicant's invention are illustrated in Figure 2, are denoted as "A", "B", "C", and "D". The four determinant (key steps) are ("A") an input terminal that is remote to a server but in communication with said server through a communication network; ("B") a server that is able to accept and process instructional information from remote input terminal "A"; ("C") a device (EA-Router) situated at a location that is remote to both the input terminal "A" and the" server "B", and said device is able to accept, process, and determine if received instructions from the server "B" are valid for the specific location; ("D") said device (EA-Router) being able to relay information received from the server to a target appliance and control the behavior of said appliance base on the relayed information from "A".

All of the abovementioned four (4) steps that defines the Applicant's patent application are not common to Walsh et al' invention. Walsh et al's patent teaches on steps "A" and "B" of the Applicant's invention, but does not teach on steps "C" and "D" of the Applicant's invention. Walsh et al's invention does not teach on controlling anything at a site remote to the server, rather it deals with having someone being able to remotely access information stored on a server. In column 3 lines 19 – 25 and column 3 lines 34 - 39, Walsh et al disclose "**The invention provides a telecommunications device for secure, encrypted, interactive multimedia communication, in real-time between a central processing unit (CPU) in a host computer server (host server). The device is low power and handheld**" and "**Although relatively "dumb" when compared with a PC, interactive error-free, bi-directional, real-time telecommunications allow the device to transparently behave like a sophisticated "super computer", in this case, the host server.**" In column 3 lines 40 – 52, Walsh et al

discloses “The user device is highly versatile and provides simple, rapid, secure and encrypted, self-correcting, error-free, inexpensive, handheld unit to access, control, instruct, command, and query a host server. A user "in the field" (e.g., a customer) can enter command messages (including bar coded messages) directing the host server to supply information on a real-time, interactive basis including multimedia information such as text, data, calculations, reports, voice, sound, music and graphic information. Commands can also be transmitted to the host server to take actions, e.g., access files, make calculations, provide quotations, investigate and provide credit/debit information or credit history, enter orders for products, and the like”.

[HN3] Anticipation is a question of fact. In order to anticipate, there must be identity of invention; thus, the claimed invention, as described in appropriately construed claims, must be the same as that of the reference. More specifically, under 35 USCS 102 (b), a patent claim is anticipated by a prior art reference if the reference discloses, either expressly or inherently, each and every element of the claimed patent. Every element of a claimed invention must be identically shown in a single reference for a prior art reference to anticipate. (Danny J. Elder and Enviro-Stain, Inc. Plaintiffs, v A.S.Tanner and Tanner Forest Products, Corp., Defendants; Case No. 1:98-CV-36; United States District Court For the Eastern District Of Texas, Beaumont Division; 180 F. Supp. 2nd 818; 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 23054)

Walsh et al's patent does not contain the abovementioned steps “C” and “D” of the Applicant's invention. Therefore, Walsh et al cannot be said to anticipate the

Applicant's invention, for it fails under the above-cited requirements of having all of the elements of the Applicant's patent application in the prior art (see HN 3). Claims 56-62, 66-73, 77-83, 87, 91, 94, 96, 100, 107, and 108 are allowable.

Claims 57 and 58 are allowable as dependents of allowable claim 56

Claims 60 - 66 are allowable as dependents of allowable claim 59

Claim 68 and 69 are allowable as dependents of allowable claim 67

Claim 71- 77 are allowable as dependents of allowable claim 70

Claim 79, and 80 are allowable as dependents of allowable claim 78

Claim 82 - 87 are allowable as dependents of allowable claim 81

Claims 56,78, 81, 91, and 94 have been appropriately modified with key limitations that uniquely define the Applicant's invention, and are not common to the cited prior art (Walsh et al). Both Walsh and the Applicant's invention contain steps that involve using a remote device for inputting information and a server to accept and process said input. Only in the Applicant's invention is the output of the server forwarded to a device at remote location that relays the inputted instructions to a targeted appliance (Figure 2B, VCR). Walsh et al's patent fails to meet the requirements for anticipation. Claims 56, 78, 81, 91 and 94 are allowable.

Claim 57 and 58 are allowable as dependents of allowable claim 56

Claim 79 and 80 are allowable as dependents of allowable claim 78

Claim 82 - 87 are allowable as dependents of allowable claim 81

Examiner's citation "*Walsh et al on column 35 line 18 – 20, the host server connects (claimed "relaying") to the user to a source of additional product/sale or service information (claim "a specific device at the remote location").*" In the Applicant's invention a "remote location" refers to a sites other than the server location or the location of the user operating an input terminal. In Walsh et al's patent a "remote location" refers to where the user holding the handheld device is located. In Walsh et al disclose "**The invention relates to a handheld remote control wand having bar code, sound, voice and visual telecommunication systems for controlling a host computer server** (column 1 line 13 – line 15)" and "**Disclosed herein are methods for multimedia communication using a low power, portable, lightweight, handheld, relatively inexpensive user device powered by a telephone line or wireless phone, that does not require a user PC, or a "peer-to-peer" communication system. The subject device does not contain user software and is easy to install by simply plugging it into a telephone wall jack, or into a cell phone access port. A comparison between the handheld low power user device of the invention and a desktop PC is provided in TABLE A, below (column 6 line 26 – line 36)".**

Examiner's citation "*Regarding claims 57,58,60, 68, 69, 71, 72, 79, 80, 82, 83, 107, and 108 Walsh et al teach on column 7 line 3 – 16, DTMF command instructions are interpreted by applications. It is inherent the DTMF are received in orders*" is not accurate, DTMF tones in Walsh et al's patent are significant in an of themselves: they are used to indicate what mode of data transmission should be employed. There is no significant to the order in which there appear, for they are not involved encoding

information. In Table 15.1 and column 39 line 15 – 21, Walsh discloses “**A representative example of a single DTMF tonal frequency "switch signal" as may be assigned to data packet in a command message transmitted by user device 120 to host computer server 110 is provided in TABLE 15-1, below. The skilled artisan will of course recognize that two or more DTMF or MF tones may be assigned for data packet command switching.**“

Walsh et al’s patent in passing mentions that a combination of DTMF tones may be used to indicate what mode is to be employed: voice or data. However, in doing so Walsh et al was indefinite, did not indicate if the multiple DTMF tones were repeats or different: i.e. “99” or “98”. If the tones are repeats “99”, then there is no significant to the order of the DTMF tones, they are only flags (indicator). There is also the question of “Best Mode”, why use two DTMF tones when one will suffice. In column 9 line 19 – line 23, Walsh et al disclose “**Skilled artisans will of course recognize that tonal pairs other than DTMF or MF may be used as "switch signals" according to the methods of the invention, provided that the tonal pairs are not harmonic with each.**” In Column 39 line 4 – line 14, Walsh et al disclose “**There are 16 standard DTMF tones (i.e., telephone keypad tones 0 to 9, *, #, A, B, C and D). According to the method of the invention (e.g., below), DTMF tones are used to eliminate power-intensive modem negotiations. In the latter case, one or more DTMF tones are transmitted by user device 120 to specify to server 110 which communication parameters are to be used in a session. If the ensuing communications error rate is too high, user device 120 sends a second DTMF or MF signal to specify a lower baud rate (below).**

"Negotiation" time for each "switch signal" is less than about 0.15 seconds, as compared with 10 seconds for the common "modem negotiations" used in the art."

If Walsh et al's invention does require that the DTMF-tones employed in it be in order, for the DTMF-tones to hold information. Walsh et al's patent does not use the DTMF-tones to carry text, or to be directed to a remote location to be converted into light (infra-red) or electrical impulses carried to an appliance. If information is transmitted in ordered DTMF-tone in Walsh et al's patent, the information is not process and re-routed to a remote location for controlling a targeted device. In Walsh et al a modem is used to transmit data (text information) In column 38 – 39 line 65 – line 3, Walsh disclose "**User device 120 employs one or more DTMF tones to generate "switch signals" (above) that allow the user device 120 and server 110 to toggle back and forth between audio and data. A DTMF tone tells the server 110 e.g. to stop audio output on the line and turn on one or more modems for data communication.**" Claims 57,58,60, 68, 69, 71, 72, 79, 80, 82, 83, 107, and 108 are allowable.

Claims 57,58 are allowable as dependent of allow claim 56

Claims 60 is allowable as dependent of allow claim 59

Claims 68 and 69 are allowable as dependent of allow claim 67

Claims 71 and 72 are allowable as dependent of allow claim 70

Claims 79 and 80 are allowable as dependent of allow claim 78

Claims 82 and 83 are allowable as dependent of allow claim 81

Examiner's citation "*Regarding claim 59, 62, 67, 70, 73, and 96 all rejection as stated in claim 56 above apply.*

Walsh et al teach on column 3 line 2, call progress monitor (claim "mean for monitoring a communication network"), and column 30 line 66-67, the host server monitor communication path for incoming calls. Walsh et al teach on column 35 line 18 – 20, the host server connects the user to a source of additional product/sales or service information. The host server determines the link between the host server and the device located at the remote site."

In the Applicant's invention, the server does not connect to a source of additional product/sales or service information. The server collects information that is process and forwarded to a remote location as instructions and an access code. The instructions are forwarded to a targeted device at the remote location if the correct access code was provided. The only similarity between Walsh et al's patent and the Applicant's patent application is an input device transmitting information to a server (Figure 1, Figure 2, and Table 1). Claim 59, 62, 67, 70, 73, and 96 are allowable.

Claim 60 – Claim 66 are allowable as dependent of allowed claim 59

Claim 71 – Claim 77 are allowable as dependent of allowed claim 70

Examiner's citation "*Regarding claim 66, 77, 87, and 100 Walsh et al teach on column 8 line 17 to column 9 line 18, DTMF signals are transmitted via modem and received by a CPU (reads on claimed "DTMF tones are converted and transmitted as electrical pulses").*" In the Applicant's invention, the converted electrical signal are conveying instructions to an appliance (Figure 2b, VCR) located at a site apart from both

the instructions sender (Figure 2a, Point "A") and the Server (Figure 2, Point "B"). In Walsh et al's invention, the electrical signal between the handheld device and the server are used as indicators of what format information will be transmitted in and at what speed. In column 8 line 17 to column 9 line 18, Walsh et al discloses "**In yet other embodiments, methods are provided for a handheld low power user device to control voice or data transmission and reception by a host server by transmitting to the host server a coded DTMF (and/or MF) "switch signal" that commands switching between data and voice. Switch signals are preferably transmitted immediately before a telecommunication data packet, in this case. Receipt of the "switch signal" at the host server instructs a switching of telecommunications signal types, i.e., between voice and data. The subject switch signals are capable of switching between forms of communication in less than about 1 seconds, preferably less than about 0.5 seconds, and most preferably less than about 0.1 seconds. DTMF and MF signals have the advantage that they are distinguishable from voice signals. Each DTMF (or MF) signal is composed of two frequencies that are not harmonic with each other. These non-harmonic tone pairs do not appear in speech or music. Thus, electronic circuits can detect DTMF (or MF) "switch signal" codes even in the presence of voice or music messages on the line. In a representative example of a "switch signal", a user device transmits a DTMF (or MF) tone followed closely (supra) by a modem communication signal, i.e., containing a data packet. The host server CPU has an application running that is programmed to receive and translate the DTMF (or MF) "switch signal" code as a command instruction executable as all of the following: namely, (1) switch voice communications "off"; (2) switch modem**

communications "on"; (3) select communication parameters (e.g., set baud to 1200, set parity to Even); and, (4) receive modem telecommunications signals. In the latter case, time intensive handshake modem negotiations that can take 10 seconds or more are reduced to a single step of about 0.15 seconds which means that the power consuming modem in the user device is on for less time". Walsh et al's patent may use DTMF tone to convey simple numeric digits, but not for convey information. In column 2 line 55 – column 3 line 1, Walsh discloses "... Also missing, are ways to check for errors in transmission, or to encrypt user sensitive data, or ways to receive confidential data from a host computer for display in a protected manner, or ways to protect confidential information. In addition, DTMF systems suffer from at least the general disadvantages of failing to encode self-correcting error-free telecommunication signals; and, being a relatively slow method for transmission of data. Approximately 0.1 seconds being required for each different integer and 0.2 seconds for each alpha character encoded by a DTMF tonal pair using 50 milliseconds "on" followed by 50 milliseconds "off" for each character digit. This is excessively slow for transmission of bar code data. For example, a 16 digit code requires approximately 1.6 seconds just for transmission and decoding at a server while a 16 alpha character code requires 3.2 seconds." Clearly, Walsh does not consider using DTMF tones as a medium for convey information in his patent, and the DTMF tones that are used are involved in transmitting digits and indicators between a sender user the patented handheld device and a server. In the Applicant's invent input device (Figure 2a, "User") to an appliance at a remote location via the server and the EA-Router (figure 2b, VCR). Claims 66, 77, 87, and 100 are allowable.

Claims 66 is allowable as dependent of allowed claim 59

Claims 77 is allowable as dependent of allowed claim 70

Claims 87 is allowable as dependent of allowed claim 81

Claims 100 is allowable as dependent of allowed claim 81

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Examiner citation “*Claim 63, 74, and 84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walsh et al as applied to claim 60 above, and in view of Segal et al (US: 6,167,251).*

Walsh et al failed to teach “the tone or pulse are transmitted by an internet central server”. However, Segal et al teach on Fig. 32 a cellular phone with an internet connection.

It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Walsh et al to have the “tones or pulse are transmitted by an internet central server” as taught by Segal et al such that the modified system of Walsh et al would be able to support the internet central server to the system users.”

A person skilled at the time the invention making modifications to Walsh et al's patent to have the “tones or pulse are transmitted by an internet central server” as taught by Segal et al would neither anticipate, nor make obvious the Applicant's invention. The enhanced Walsh et al's patent would still lacking teaching on how to time delay the transmission of instruction from a server to a remote location. The enhance patent would

also be lacking in teaching how a device at the remote location is able to accept and verify that the incoming instructions are to be accepted and relayed to a targeted appliance. The enhance Walsh et al's patent would lacking teaching on controlling the device using the received instructions. The only thing gained by the enhancements is the ability to use the internet as a communication network. Since all of the element of the Applicant's invention are not revealed by the enhancements Anticipation fails, and since the changes do not point to what the Applicant's invention does Obviousness fails.

Segal et al also fails to offer teaching on using an access code to verify the rights to gain access to a device at a remote location, converting DTMF-tones at a remote site into electrical or infra-red signal that can be relay to a targeted device (Figure 2, VCR), or on controlling the behavior of a targeted device using instruction received from a remote server. Claim 63, 74, and 84 are allowable.

Claims 63 is allowable as dependent of allowed claim 59

Claims 74 is allowable as dependent of allowed claim 70

Claims 84 is allowable as dependent of allowed claim 81

Examiner citation "*Claims 64, 75, and 85 are rejected under USC 35 103(a) as being unpatentable as applied to claim 60 above, and in view of Irie (JP: 410,126,494).*

Walsh et al failed to teach "converting ... said incoming instructions", However, Irie teaches on SOLUTION – converting DTMF command signals to Infrared signals by a telephone set.

It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Walsh et al to have "converting said...incoming instructions" as taught by Irie

such that the modified system of Walsh et al would be able to support the converting DTMF to IR to the system user.”

A person skilled at the time the invention making modifications to Walsh et al's patent to have “converting said DTMF-tones into Infra-Red signals” as taught by Irie would neither anticipate, nor make obvious the Applicant's invention. The enhanced Walsh et al's patent would still lacking teaching on how to time delay the transmission of instruction from a server to a remote location. The enhance patent would also be lacking in teaching how a device at the remote location is able to accept and verify that the incoming instructions are to be accepted and relayed to a targeted appliance. Anticipation fails since all of the elements of the Applicant's invention are not revealed by the enhancements made to Walsh et al's invention, and since the changes do not point to what the Applicant's invention does Obviousness fails too.

Irie also fails to offer teaching on using an access code to verify the rights to gain access to a device at a remote location, converting DTMF-tones at a remote site into electrical signals that can be relay to a targeted device (Figure 2b, VCR), or on controlling the behavior of a targeted device using instruction received from a remote server

When combining the teaching of two distinct patents to show obviousness, there must be an underlying reason for joining the two patents. “Dennison Manufacturing Co. V. Panduit Corp” states that one can not cherry pick the prior art to get a desired outcome, rather there must be reasonable expectation of the combination. Someone skilled in the “Art” would definitely associate the two prior art patents (Walsh et al US: 6,144,848 and Irie JP: 410,126,494) and come upon the Applicant's approach to

controlling a device at a remote location using a remote input device a server, an EA-Router, and a communication network (see HN1 and HN2). However, there is no linkage between “converting DTMF command signals into Infrared signals using a telephone set” and “accessing information on a server via a communication network using a customer designed handheld device”. Walsh et al’s patent does not use a telephone or an answering machine. Irie’s patent does teach on using a server to store information, or retrieving information from a server over a communication network. Claim 64, 75, and 85 are allowable.

Claims 64 is allowable as dependent of allowed claim 59

Claims 75 is allowable as dependent of allowed claim 70

Claims 85 is allowable as dependent of allowed claim 81

Examiner citation “*Claim 65, 76, and 86 are rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Walsh et al as applied to claim 60 above, and in view of Goto et al(US: 6,044,278).*

Walsh et al failed to teach “converting said ... incoming instructions.” However, Goto et al teaches on Column 4 line 65 – 67, converting DTMF signals to voice signals.

It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Walsh et al to have the “converting said ... instructions” as taught by Goto et al such that the modified system of Walsh et al would be able to support the converting DTMF to audio data to the system users.”

An enhanced patent resulting from combining the teaching of both Goto and Walsh et al’s individual patents still would not contain all of the components of the

Applicant's invention. The shorting comings common to both patents would be the "C" and "D" (abovementioned components). Specifically, teachings on time delay transmission of instructions from a server to an EA-Router located at a remote location, the EA-Router being able to verify the validity of incoming instructions, and the EA-Router being able to affect the behavior of a targeted appliance by relaying said instruction to said appliance (Figure 2b). The shortcomings of the above described enhanced patent negates both anticipation and obviousness. Anticipation requires that all of the components of the Applicant's invention be present in a single cited prior art, and obviousness requires that a combination of patents contain all of elements of the Applicant's patent application.

The patents that are combined to illustrate obviousness must have some underlying component that makes their combination a reasonable thing to do. Then it is a question of a person skilled in the art being able to look at the component elements of the patents and being able to perceive the Applicant's invention. However, if the abovementioned enhanced patent is lacking in key elements that define the Applicants invention, there can be no obviousness. A skilled person cannot perceive how missing elements might be added to a combination of patents to derive an obvious innovation; such an intuitive leap would fall under the heading of inventing.

Goto et al's patent also fails to offer teaching on using an access code to verify the rights of a sender of instructions to gain access to a device at a remote location. Goto et al's patent further fails to teach on converting DTMF tones received over the Internet from a remote server into electrical or infra-red signals. Claim 66, 76, and 86 are allowable.

Claim 66 is allowable as a depend of allowed claim 59

Claim 76 is allowable as a depend of allowed claim 70

Claim 86 is allowable as a depend of allowed claim 80

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 – Claim 55 cancelled

Claim 88 – Claim 90 cancelled

Claim 92 – Claim 93 cancelled

Claim 95 cancelled

Claim 97 – Claim 99 cancelled

Claim 106 cancelled

Claim 109 cancelled

Claim 110 cancelled

Claim 56 (currently amended): A method for controlling one or more remote devices over a communication network by accessing a central computer, selecting a specific device at a remote location, and entering instruction that will operate control the future behavior of said a device at said remote location, comprising:

a method for accessing a central computer using a plurality of remote data entry points;

a method for accessing a central computer using a plurality of remote data entry modes;

a method for a central computer able to process and store storing and processing instructions inputted from a plurality of data entry points;

a method for a central computer able to determine determine if incoming instructions are authorized to be accepted and forwarded to a specific remote location;

a method for determining whether a communication system located at a remote location is able to accept instructions from a central computer;

a central computer able to forward instructions over a communication system to a chosen remote location where said instructions will be relayed to a targeted device;
a method for detecting, storing, and relaying instructions received from the central computer over the communication network to a specific device at the remote location.
a targeted device accepting instructions that will control said device future behavior.

Claim 57 (currently amended): The method of claim 56, further comprising:

a central computer receiving one or more DTMF tones or pulses over said communication network; and
translating said tones or pulses into said instructions that can control affect the future behavior of a specific device located at a remote location.

Claims 58 (currently amended): The method according to claim 57, further comprising:

a central computer determining what information is encoded within a string of DTMF tones by analyzing order in which DTMF tones or pulses are received; and
generating instructional coding that corresponds to the detected sequence of DTMF tones translating said tones or pulses into instructions.

Claim 59 (currently amended): A method for controlling the future behavior one or more remotely located appliances at a remote site devices using instruction communicated over a communication network from a remote input terminal, comprising:

- a) a means for monitoring a communication network linked of a central computer to detect incoming instructions from a remote data entry terminal point;
- b) a means for determining whether communication between a central computer and a remote site is established to transmit instructions to a device located at said remote site;
- c) a means for central computer for storing, processing, and transmitting instructions received from a remote data entry terminal point by the central computer;
- d) a means for the central computer able to transmit the process instructions to a device located at a specific remote site location;
- e) a means device located at a remote site able to for determining determine whether the incoming instructions are authorized to be used at said specific remote site location;
- f) a means for device able to transmitting any incoming received instructions to said device a targeted appliance; and
- g) controlling said device the future behavior of the targeted appliances based on said instructions.

Claim 60 (currently amended): The method of claim 59, further comprising:

a server receiving one or more DTMF tones or pulses over said communication network from a remote input terminal ; and

translating said tones or pulses into instructions and information that is directed to a targeted remote site according to input received by the central computer.

Claim 61 (currently amended): The method according to claim 60, further comprising:

a central computer analyzing the position and nature of said DTMF tones or pulses; and to decipher the information contained within said DTMF tones translating said tones or pulses and position information into instructions.

Claim 62 (currently amended): The method according to claim 60 wherein the DTMF tones or pulses encoding information are transmitted by a central server ~~of over a telecommunication network to a site remote to both the server and the remote data entry terminal.~~

Claim 63 (currently amended): The method according to claim 60 wherein the DTMF tones or pulses encoding information are transmitted ~~by an over the Internet to a central server where information and instructions are extracted and process before being passed on to a remote targeted site where said instructions will affect the future behavior of an appliance.~~

Claim 64 (currently amended): The method of claim 60, further comprising: a device at the remote site converting said DTMF tones received from the central computer pulses into infrared light signals containing said incoming instructions that will control the behavior of the targeted appliance.

Claim 65 (currently amended): The method of claim 60, further comprising: a device at

the remote site converting said DTMF tones or pulses received from the central computer into audio signals containing said incoming instructions that will control the behavior of the targeted appliance.

Claim 66 (currently amended): The method of claim 60, further comprising: the device at the remote site converting said DTMF tones or pulses received from the central computer into electrical signals containing said incoming instructions that are conveyed by cable to the target appliance, and wherein said instructions will control the future behavior of the targeted appliance.

Claim 67 (currently amended) A system for controlling a specifically targeted device appliance at a remote location using instructional information entered from a remote input terminal to a central computer that relay the instructions to a targeted the desired device via a communication network, comprising:

a means for central computer to monitor for incoming communication from a plurality of remote input terminals that are linked to said computer it via a communication network;

a means for determining whether said incoming communications communication contains valid instructional information;

a means for storing, processing processing, storing, and forwarding said instructional information from the central computer to a device at a targeted remote location;

a mean for the device at the remote location to determine whether any incoming instructional information over a communication network should be accepted as valid and proper; and

a means for the instructional information received by the device at the remote location being transmitting conveyed any incoming instructions to a device to said targeted appliance; and

controlling said appliance future behavior using the instructions received from the remote input terminal it.

Claim 68 (currently amended): The system of claim 67 42, further comprising:

a means for both the central computer to receive DTMF tones encoded instructions over a communication network;

a means for and the remotely located device to receive instructional information in the form of one or more DTMF tones or pulses over said communication network; and

a means for translating said tones or pulses into instructions to that will control a targeted device future behavior.

Claim 69 (currently amended): The system according to claim 67, further comprising:

a means for analyzing the position of said a each DTMF tone tones or pulses in a string of DTMF tones to determine what information is encoded in the string ; and

a means for translating said tones or pulses and position information into instructions that will control a specific appliance at a remote location.

Claim 70 (currently amended): A system for controlling one or more remotely targeted appliance targeted remote devices by transmitting instructional information received from a remote input terminal over a communication system, comprising:

a means for a central server to collect information from a plurality of remote instruction input points linked to said a centralized server using via a communication system;

a means for monitoring a communication system for activity between a server at a central location and a remote instruction input terminal;

a means for determining whether a device at a targeted remote location can detect incoming instructions over the communication system;

a means for determining whether access the remote device should allow acceptance of input from the server is established;

a means for transmitting incoming instructions instructional information to a targeted device when reception of incoming instructions is enabled;

a means for transmitting said incoming instructions to from said device to a targeted appliance; and

a means for controlling said device appliance future behavior based on said instructions.

Claim 71 (currently amended): The system of claim 70 67, further comprising:

a means for said targeted device to receiving receive one or more DTMF tones or pulses over said communication system; and

a means for translating any received DTMF tones or pulses into instructions that will to control the behavior a targeted device appliance located at the remote location.

Claim 72 (currently amended): The system according to claim 71, further comprising:

a means for determining what information is encoded into a sequence of DTMF tones by analyzing position of said order in which the tones are arranged or pulses; and means for translating said tones or pulses and position information into an access code, targeted appliance location identify, and instructions to be used by the server to in affecting the behavior of said targeted appliance at the remote location.

Claim 73 (currently amended): The system according to claim 71, wherein the DTMF-tones or pulses are transmitted by a via a communication system to a central server from a remote input terminal linked to a telecommunication system and from the central server to the targeted device at a remote location.

Claim 74 (currently amended): The system according to claim 71, wherein said DTMF-tones or pulses are transmitted by an via the Internet to a central server from a remote input terminal and from the central server to the targeted device at a remote location.

Claim 75 (currently amended): The system of claim 71, further comprising:

a means for said device to converting said DTMF-tones or pulses into infrared light signals containing said incoming instructions that will affect the future behavior of a targeted appliance.

Claim 76 (currently amended): The system of claim 70 71, further comprising:

a means for said device to converting said DTMF-tones or pulses into audio signals containing said incoming instructions that will affect the future behavior of a targeted appliance.

Claim 77 (currently amended): The system of claim 70 71, further comprising:

a means for said device to converting said DTMF-tones or pulses into electrical pulses containing said incoming instructions that will affect the future behavior of a targeted appliance.

Claim 78 (currently amended): A system for controlling a remotely located appliance by relaying instructions from a remote input terminal to a device over a communication system, comprising:

a device with a processor at a remote location configured for monitoring a communication system for incoming activity from a central computer;

a device further configured for determining whether incoming activity in the form of DTMF-tones on over the communication system should be accept by said device enables reception of any incoming instructions;

a central computer having memory for storing incoming instructions from a remote input terminal;

a device at the remote location able to monitor the when incoming activity on the communication system for the existence of a signal that enables the central computer

forwarded instructions to be accepted as being authorized reception of incoming instructions;

a device at the remote location able to transmitter transmit configured for transmitting said incoming received instructions to said appliance device; and said instructions are able to control the future behavior of the appliance.

Claim 79 (currently amended): The system of claim 78, further comprising:

a device containing a decoder configured for translating DTMF tones or pulses into said instructions by generating signals that the targeted appliance will recognize as valid incoming instruction code.

Claim 80 (currently amended): The system according to claim 78, wherein a device processor is further configured for analyzing the position of a DTMF tone in a string of DTMF tones said tones or pulses to determine what information is encoded in said string; and

the processor is further configured for translating the sequence relative position of said DTMF tones or pulses into instructions.

Claim 81 (currently amended): A system for controlling one or more remote devices appliance with instructions over a communication communicated over a communication system network from a input terminal remote to a central computer, comprising:

a device with a processor located at a remote location configured to monitor a communication network for incoming instructions from a central computer;

a plurality of remote ~~information~~ input terminals configured to transmit information to a central computer via a communication network;

a central computer configured to receive information from a plurality of remote input terminals via a communication network;

a central computer with memory configured for processing and storing information received from a remote ~~information~~ input terminal;

a central computer configured to determine whether a valid password, target location, and instructions are contained in the information received from a remote input terminal;

a central computer able to send said instructions to a targeted location using a communication network;

a device with a processor located at a remote location able to receive instructions over said network from said central computer and able to transmit them the received instructions to a targeted device appliance at said remote location; and

controlling said device appliance future behavior with said instructions.

Claim 82 (currently amended): The system of claim 81, further comprising:

a processor within the device at a remote location configured for ~~translating tones or transmitting received electrical pulses into that containing instructions to the targeted appliance~~.

Claim 83 (currently amended): The system according to claim 81, wherein information is encoded in ~~tones~~ or electrical pulses transmitted to a central server over a

telecommunication network from a remote input terminal.

Claim 84 (currently amended): The system according to claim 82, wherein the tones or said electrical pulses are transmitted by an via the Internet from a remote input terminal to a central server.

Claim 85 (currently amended): The system of claim 82, wherein the device with a transmitter processor is further configured for converting said tones or electrical pulses into infrared light signals that encode the instructions that originated from the remote input terminal containing said incoming instructions.

Claim 86 (currently amended): The system of claim 81, wherein the device with a transmitter processor is further configured for converting said tones or electrical pulses into audio signals that encode the instructions that originated from the remote input terminal containing said incoming instructions.

Claim 87 (currently amended): The system of claim 81 82, wherein the device with a processor at the remote location is further configured for converting said received instructions into electrical pulses that are communicated to a microprocessor located in a targeted appliance via a cable device.

Claim 88 (cancelled): Computer executable software code stored on a computer readable medium, the code for controlling one or more remote device by relaying instructions

from an input terminal to said remotely located via a central computer using a communication system, comprising:

code for monitoring a communication system for activity incoming from a remote location;

code for determining whether activity on the communication system enables reception any incoming instructions from said remote location;

code for storing any incoming instructions when activity on the communication system enables reception of incoming instructions at the central computer; and

code for transmitting any received instructions to a remotely located targeted device;

and controlling said device with said instructions.

Claim 89 (cancelled): Computer executable software code stored on a computer readable medium, the code for controlling at least one remote device over a communication system, comprising:

code for monitoring a communication network for activity incoming from a plurality of remote input terminals;

code for storing and processing any incoming instructions from a remote input device to a central computer when valid a password is associated with said instructions;

code for detecting whether the processor located at a remote location is able to receive instructions from a central computer over a communication network;

code for determining whether information transited over a communication network is authorized to be accepted by a central computer;

code for determining whether a communication between a central computer and a remote location is contains valid instructions for a device located at said remote location;
code for transmitting any incoming instructions to said device; and
code for controlling said device based on said instructions.

Claim 90 (cancelled): A computer readable medium having computer executable software code stored thereon, the code for controlling at least one remote device using a communication system, comprising:

code for monitoring a communication system for incoming instructions from a remote input terminal;
code for determining whether incoming instructions are accompanied by a valid authorizing password for controlling a targeted device at a remote location;
code for enabling reception of any incoming instructions from a central computer;
code for storing said incoming instructions when authorization received over the communication system enables reception of incoming instructions;
and code for transmitting said incoming instructions to said remote device.

Claim 91 (currently amended): A computer readable medium having computer executable software code stored thereon, the code for controlling at least one remote device over a communication system, comprising:

code for enabling a remotely located computer to monitoring a communication system for activity;
~~code for detecting whether the communication system is off hook;~~

code for enabling a computer to determine whether an incoming call activity from an input terminal contains instructions for controlling a device at a remote location is made when the system is off hook;

code for enabling a remotely located processor to accept incoming instructions from a computer detecting whether activity on the communication system enables reception of any incoming instructions;

code for enabling a remotely located processor to determine whether a call is established to access incoming instructions over a communication system are authorized to be relayed to a device at the a remote location a remote device;

code for storing incoming instructions when activity on the communication system enables reception of incoming instructions;

code for enabling a remotely located processor to transmitting said incoming instructions to said device; and

code for controlling said device based on said instructions.

Claim 92 (cancelled): A programmed computer for controlling a remote device over a communication system using a central computer and a remote instruction input terminal, comprising:

a memory having at least one region for storing computer executable programs codes;

and a processor for executing the programs codes stored in memory, wherein the programs codes includes:

code for monitoring a communication system for activity incoming from a remote instruction input terminal;

code for determining whether activity incoming over the communication system enables reception of any incoming instructions;

code for storing said incoming instructions when activity over the communication system enables reception of incoming instructions; and

code for transmitting said incoming instructions to said remote device.

Claim 93 (cancelled): A programmed computer for controlling at least one remote device over a communication system, comprising:

a memory having at least one region for storing computer executable programs code; and

a processor for executing the program code stored in memory, wherein the program code includes: code for monitoring a communication system for activity;

code for determining whether a processor located at a remote location is able to receive instructions from a central computer over a communication system ;

code for determining whether information transmitted over the communication system enables reception of any incoming instructions;

code for determining whether communication between a central computer and a remote location is to establish access a processor at the remote location that is able to relay instructions to a targeted device;

code for transmitting said instructions from said processor to said targeted device;
and

code for controlling said device based on said instructions.

Claim 94 (currently amended): A method for controlling the future behavior of at least one remotely located device over via a communication system, comprising:

a server able to monitoring a communication system for activity for incoming information containing an access code, remote location id, and instructions;
detecting whether an outgoing discont call is being made;
determining detecting whether activity on the communication system enables reception any incoming received information should be accepted by the server instructions;
processing and storing said incoming instructions information when said activity on the communication system contains a signal indicating that the enables reception of incoming instructions information should be process and forwarded to a remote device;
and

controlling the behavior of said device with the instructions received from the server. transmitting said incoming instructions to said device.

Claim 95 (cancelled): A method for controlling a remote device over a communication system using a central computer and a plurality of remote instruction input terminals, comprising:

monitoring a communication system for activity; determining whether the communication system is able to relay instructions from a remote terminal to a central computer;

determining whether an incoming call is made from the central computer that is transmitting instruction to a remote location;

determining whether activity on the communication system contains a valid password that will enable reception of any incoming instructions;

storing said incoming instructions when valid authorization password enables reception of incoming instructions;

transmitting said incoming instructions to said device; and

controlling said device based on said instructions.

Claim 96 (currently amended): A system for controlling the future behavior of at least one remotely located appliance device, comprising:

a means for a server to monitoring a communication system for activity in the form of information from a remote input terminal ;

~~a means for detecting whether an outgoing discount call is being made;~~

a means for detecting whether activity on the communication system contains coding authorizing the enables reception of any incoming information instructions;

a means for directing information stored on a server to a remote location according to direction received from a remote input terminal ~~storing said incoming instructions when activity on the communication system enables reception of incoming instructions~~; and

a means for transmitting information that will affect the future behavior of the targeted device ~~said incoming instructions to said device~~.

Claim 97 (cancelled): A system for controlling at least one remote device, comprising:

a means for a central computer to monitor a communication system for incoming information related to controlling device located at a remote location;

a means for the central computer to receive instructions from a plurality remote terminal;

a means for a central computer to store and process the information from a remote terminal and determine whether it contains a valid password authorizing the forwarding of instructions to a targeted device at a remote targeted location;

a means for determining whether the remote location is able to accept said instruction from the central computer;

a means for detecting when the remote location is ready to accept instructions from the a central computer;

a means for transmitting said incoming instructions to said remote targeted device; and

a means for controlling said remote targeted device based on said instructions.

Claim 98 (cancelled): A system for controlling a remote device, comprising:

a plurality of remote information input terminals that can establish a temporary connection to a central computer;

a central computer configured to accept, process, and store all information collected from a plurality of remote input terminals;

a central computer configured for determining whether information collected from any given remote input terminal contains a valid authorizing password;

a central computer configured for determining whether information collected from a remote input terminal contains instructions for controlling a device located at a remote location;

a central computer configured for transmitting said instructions to a targeted remote location base on information collected from said remote input terminal;

a remote location able to detect and storing incoming instructions from a central computer;

a remote location able to determine whether the collected instructions are valid for that specific location;

a remote location able to transmit said instructions to a targeted device; and controlling said device based on said instructions.

Claim 99 (cancelled): A system for controlling a device located at a remote location, comprising:

a central computer configured for monitoring a communication system for activity, for determining whether the communication system at a remote location is able to accept incoming instructions from said central computer, for detecting whether activity on the communication system enables reception of any incoming instructions;

a memory configured for storing said incoming instructions when activity on the communication system enables reception of incoming instructions; and a transmitter configured for transmitting said incoming instructions to a targeted device at a remote

location.

Claim 100 (currently amended): The system of claim 82, wherein the ~~transmitter processor within the targeted appliance~~ is further configured for ~~converting said tones or pulses into processing~~ electrical pulses ~~containing said incoming that encode~~ instructions that will affect the future behavior of said appliance.

Claim 101 (cancelled): Computer executable software code stored on a computer readable medium, the code for controlling one or more remote devices over a communication system, comprising:

- code for monitoring a communication system for activity;
- code for detecting whether activity on the communication system enables reception of any incoming instructions;
- code for storing said incoming instructions when activity on the communication system enables reception of incoming instructions; and
- code for transmitting said incoming instructions to a targeted device at a remote location.

Claim 102 (cancelled): Computer executable software code stored on a computer readable medium , the code for controlling at least one remote device by utilizing a communication system to link both a remote input terminal and a remote location to a central computer, comprising:

code for monitoring information inputted into a central computer over a communication system from a remote input terminal;

code for determining whether the communication system has established a connection between a central computer and a targeted remote location;

code for determining whether activity on the communication system enables reception of any incoming instructions;

code for determining whether said activity is intended to establish access to a targeted device at a remote location;

code for storing said incoming instructions on a processor at the remote location when activity on the communication system enables reception of incoming instructions;

code for transmitting said incoming instructions to said device; and

code for controlling said device based on said instructions.

Claim 103 (cancelled) A computer readable medium having computer executable software code stored thereon, the code for controlling at least one remote device over a communication system, comprising:

code for monitoring information inputted from a plurality of remote input terminals over a communication system to a central computer;

code for storing and processing said incoming information into instructions when activity on the communication system enables reception of incoming instructions;

code for determining whether activity on the communication system enables reception of any incoming instructions by a processor at a remote location; and

code for transmitting said instructions by processor to a targeted device at the remote location.

Claim 104 (cancelled): A computer readable medium having computer executable software code stored thereon, the code for controlling one or more remote devices, comprising:

code for monitoring a communication system for activity from a plurality of remote data input terminals;

code for detecting when a communication system has established a connection between a remote information input terminal and a central computer;

code for detecting whether activity on the communication system enables reception of any incoming instructions;

code for determining whether communication between the central computer and a remote location is intended to establish access a targeted device located at said remote location;

code for determining whether the incoming instructions from the central computer are correctly targeted to a processor at the remote location receiving said instructions;

code for transmitting said incoming instructions to a targeted device at said remote location by a processor; and

code for controlling said device based on said instructions.

Claim 105 (cancelled): A programmed computer for controlling at least one remote device over a communication system, comprising:

a memory having at least one region for storing computer executable program code; and

a processor for executing the program code stored in memory, wherein the program code includes:

code for monitoring a communication system for information coming from a plurality of remote input terminals;

code for detecting whether activity on the communication system enables reception any incoming instructions at a central computer;

code for processing and storing said incoming instructions when central computer enables reception of any incoming instructions at a targeted remote location; and

code for transmitting said incoming instructions to a targeted device located at said remote location.

Claim 106 (cancelled): A programmed computer for controlling one or more remote devices over a communication system, comprising:

a memory having at least one region for storing computer executable program code; and a processor for executing the program code stored in memory, wherein the program code includes: code for monitoring a communication system for activity;

code for determining whether a remote information input terminal has established a connection to a central computer and said central computer is able to receive incoming information;

code for storing and processing incoming information from a plurality of remote information input terminals;

code for determining whether information from a remote input terminal contains instructions;

code for determining whether a central computer has established contact with a remote location;

code for transmitting instructions from a central computer to a processor located at the targeted remote location;

code for transmitting said incoming instructions to a microprocessor located inside of a targeted device; and

code for controlling said device based on said instructions.

Claims 107 (currently amended): The system according to claim 81, wherein the processor at a remote location is further configured for decoding instructions from a string of DTMF tones by analyzing position of said the order in which the tones are arranged in the string tones or pulses; and said processor is further configured for translating said tones or pulses and their relative position into transmitting the decoded instructions to a targeted device.

Claim 108 (currently amended): The system of claim 87, wherein the electrical pulses containing said incoming instructions are transmitted from the device to a microprocessor located in the remote appliance device.

Claim 109 (cancelled): A mean for controlling any device located at a remote location using a communication network by transmitting electrical impulse to a microprocessor located in said device comprising:

a mean by which instructions can be collected from a plurality of remotely located terminals and conveyed to a centrally located server using a communication network;

a mean for linking a centrally located server to a plurality of remotely located sites using a communication network;

a mean for storing to memory information collected from remotely located terminals at the centrally located server;

a mean for processing the information collected from a terminal by a centrally located server;

a mean for any of said remote sites to recognize and save to memory information from a centrally located server;

a mean for validating the information from the centrally located server for controlling a targeted device at said remote site;

a mean for transmitting said instructions to said targeted device; and

a mean for controlling said targeted device based on said instructions.

Claim 110 (cancelled): code for controlling at least one remote device connected to a communication network comprising:

code for collecting instructions from a plurality of remotely located terminals and conveyed them to a centrally located server using a communication network;

code for storing to memory information collected from remotely located terminals at the centrally located server;

code for processing the information collected from a remotely located terminal by a centrally located server;

code for linking a centrally located server to a plurality of targeted remote located using a communication network;

code for a remote site to recognize and save to memory instructions from a centrally located server;

code for validating the instruction from the centrally located for controlling a targeted device at a remote location;

code for transmitting said instructions to said targeted device; and

code for controlling said targeted device based on said instructions.

Claim 111 (new): A system for controlling the behavior of an appliance using a communication system to transmit time delayed instructions received from a remote input device, comprising:

a central server containing executable software code stored for monitoring a communication network for activity incoming from a plurality of remote input terminals;

a central server containing code for storing and validating and processing incoming instructions received over a communication network from a remote input device;

a central server containing code for determining whether instructions forwarded from said server over a communication network will be accepted at a remote location;

a device at a remote location able to accept instructions forwarded from said server and transmit said instructions to a targeted appliance; and affect the behavior of the appliance with said instructions.

Claim 112 (new): A system for affecting the behavior of a remotely located appliance using a communication system to transmit time delayed instructions received from a remote input device, comprising:

- a means for monitoring a communication system for incoming instructions from a remote input terminal;
- a means for determining whether incoming instructions are accompanied by a valid authorizing password for controlling a targeted device at a remote location;
- a means for enabling reception of any incoming instructions from a central computer;
- a means for storing said incoming instructions when authorization received over the communication system enables reception of incoming instructions; and
- a means for transmitting said incoming instructions to said remote appliance.

Claim 113 (new): A computer readable medium having computer executable software code stored thereon, the code for controlling at least one remote device over a communication system, comprising:

- code for enabling a remotely located computer to monitor a communication system for activity;

code for enabling a computer to determine whether an incoming call from an input terminal contains instructions for controlling a device at a remote location;

code for enabling a remotely located processor to accept incoming instructions from a computer;

code for enabling a remotely located processor to determine whether incoming instructions over a communication system are authorized to be relayed to a device at the a remote location;

code for storing incoming instructions when activity on the communication system enables reception of incoming instructions;

code for enabling a remotely located processor to transmit said incoming instructions to said device; and

code for controlling said device based on said instructions.

Claim 114 (new): A remotely located server programmed for controlling a remotely located appliance by transmitting instructions over a communication system, comprising:

a central computer accessible to a plurality of remote input terminals via a communication system;

a central computer able to store and process information received from a plurality of remote input terminals;

a central computer able to response to received information from each remote input terminal by directing output to a specific remote location corresponding to the received information;

a central computer able to response to received information from each remote input terminal by directing an access coded and instructions to a specific remote location corresponding to the received information;

a device at the remote location is able to accept instructions received over a communication network once a valid access code is detected;

a device able to transmit received instructions to an appliance and effect said appliance behavior.

Claim 115 (new): A remote input device able to relay instructions to a targeted device at remote location by transmitting instructions and access codes over a communication system to a server and said server re-transmitting the access code and instructions to an appliance at a remote location, comprising:

an input terminal able to transmit instructions and an access code over a communication system to a server for processing;

a server able to monitor a communication system for incoming information from a remote input terminal;

a server able to determine whether the received input from the input terminal should be accepted, process and stored in memory for future forwarding to a new location;

a server able to forward the process information over the communication system to a specific remote location;

a device at the remote location able to check for a valid the access code before accepting the information forwarded from the server to the remote location;

a device able to transmit information received from the server to a targeted appliance at the remote location; and affect the future behavior of said appliance.

Claim 116 (new): A method for controlling at least one remote device over a communication system, comprising:

monitoring a communication system for activity; detecting whether an outgoing discount call is being made;

determining whether activity on the communication contains instructions; storing said incoming instructions when activity on the communication system contains a signal indicating that the incoming instructions should be process and forwarded to a remote device; and

controlling the behavior of a targeted appliance with the instructions the remote device received and relayed to said appliance.

Claim 117 (new): A method for controlling the future behavior of a remotely located appliance by transmitting instructions over a communication system using a central computer and a plurality of remote input terminals, comprising:

monitoring a communication system for activity; determining whether the communication system is able to relay instructions from a remote terminal to a central computer;

determining whether an incoming call is made from the central computer that is transmitting instruction to a remote location;

determining whether activity on the communication system contains a valid password that will enable reception of any incoming instructions;

storing said incoming instructions when valid authorization password enables reception of incoming instructions;

transmitting said incoming instructions to said device; and

controlling said device based on said instructions.

Claim 118 (new): A remote input device able to relay instructions to a targeted device at remote location by transmitting instructions and access codes over the Internet to a server and said server re-transmitting the access code and instructions to an appliance at a remote location, comprising:

an input terminal able to transmit instructions and an access code over a communication system to a server for processing;

a server able to monitor the Internet for incoming information from a remote input terminal;

a server able to determine whether the received input from the input terminal should be accepted, process and stored in memory for future forwarding to a new location;

a server able to forward the process information over the Internet to a specific remote location;

a device at the remote location able to check for a valid the access code before accepting the information forwarded from the server to the remote location;

a device able to transmit information received from the server to a targeted appliance at the remote location; and affect the future behavior of said appliance.

Claim 119 (new): A device able to affect the future behavior a targeted appliance from a remote location by enabling the reception of instruction from said remote location, comprising:

a means for a server to monitor a communication system for activity incoming from a remote location;

a means for a server to determine whether activity incoming over a communication system from a remote input terminal contains information should be process and stored;

a means for a server store any incoming information from a remotely located terminal when it contains an access code, a remote location identifier, and instructions;

a means for the server to transit the information over a communication system to a targeted remote location;

a means for the transmitted information to be convey to a selected appliance at the remote location; and

controlling said appliance behavior with said instructions.

Claim 120 (new): A method for controlling the future behavior of a remotely located appliance by transmitting instructions over a communication system using a central computer and a plurality of remote input terminals, comprising:

a means a server to monitor a communication system for incoming activity containing instructional information and a valid access code;

a means for a server to process and store information received over a communication system;

a means for a server to transmit the process information to a targeted appliance at a remote location; and

affect the appliance behavior with the transmitted information.

Claim 121 (new): A system for controlling at least one remote appliance, comprising:

a means for a server to monitor a communication system for incoming information related to controlling an appliance located at a remote location;

a means for monitoring information inputted into a server over a communication system from a remote input terminal;

a means for determining whether the communication system has established a connection between the server and a device at a remotely targeted location;

a means for determining whether the remotely targeted device attached to the communication system will accept incoming information;

a means for a device at the remote location to transmit received information as electrical impulses that are conducted to the targeted appliance via a connecting cable ;and

a controlling said appliance based on said information.

Claim 122 (new) A system for controlling the behavior at least one remotely located appliance using a communication system, comprising:

- a means for a server to monitor a communication system for incoming information related to controlling an appliance located at a remote location;
- a means for monitoring information inputted into a server over a communication system from a remote input terminal;
- a means for determining whether the communication system has established a connection between the server and a device at a remotely targeted location;
- a means for determining whether the remotely targeted device attached to the communication system will accept incoming information;
- a means for a device at the remote location to transmit received information as infra-red light signals to the targeted appliance; and
- a controlling said appliance based on said information.

Claim 123 (new): A system for controlling the future behavior one remotely located appliance using a communication system, comprising:

- a means for monitoring a communication system for incoming activity in the form of an access code and instructions from a plurality of remote data input terminals;
- a means for the server to determine when action should be take on the information received from a remote input terminal;
- a means for the server to establish contact with a targeted remote location over a the communication system;

a means for a server to determine whether communication a remote location is able to accept information;

a means for a device at a remote location to determining whether the incoming information from the server is correctly targeted the remote location;

a means for the device at the remote location to transmit received information to a targeted appliance at said remote location; and

a for said information to control the future behavior of said appliance.

Claims 124 (new): The system according to claim 81, wherein the processor at a remote location is further configured for decoding instructions from a string of DTMF tones by analyzing the order in which the tones are arranged in the string; and said processor is further configured for transmitting the decoded instructions to a targeted device .

Claim 125 (new): a system for controlling a remotely located appliance with instructions forwarded from a remotely located input terminal, comprising the steps of:

a remotely located input terminal able to transmit instructions to a central server over a communication system;

a remotely located server able to monitor a connection to a communication system for incoming information from a remote input terminal;

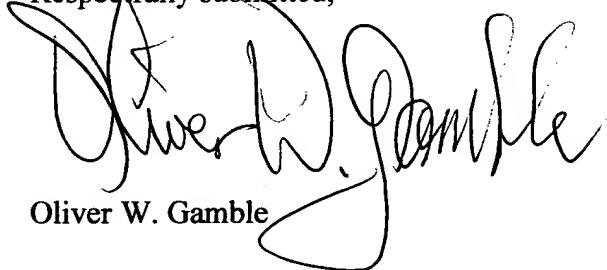
a server able to determine whether the information communicated over a communication system should be accepted by said server;

a server able to process and store information received over a communication system and later transmit the process information to a remote location;

a server able to detect a valid access code, a remote location identification, and instructions in the information received from the remotely located input terminal; a remote location able to accept information from a remote server and determine whether said information contains a valid access code; the ability to convey instructions from said server to a targeted appliance; and control the future behavior of said appliance based on said instructions.

The Applicant's has amended the claims; correcting the flaws and defects pointed out by the Examiner. The Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiners review the Applicant's response to the Final Office Action (Applicant's arguments and supporting material) and grant a patent.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Oliver W. Gamble".

Oliver W. Gamble